

## EUROPEAN LEGISLATION

**GOOD FIGHTING SHOW FOR HOME**

**The Italian Ministry Trying to Hush the Bank Scandals, But Rudini and**

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Several straws have shown in the last week that the wind is blowing favorably for the Home Rule bill. On every division in the House the Gladstonians have more than held their own to the intense disgust of the Tory editors, who continue to thunder against the whips for not rallying the full strength of the Unionist opposition. Another subject of Gladstonian rejoicing has been the winning of the Cirencester seat in the House. The victory is all the more significant as Harry Lawson, the Gladstonian candidate, is personally so unpopular that he had undergone a series of mortifying defeats in other constituencies. He was opposed moreover by a popular Tory, who was supported by a powerful and the honor men. Despite these handicaps

Mr. Lawson showed a majority of 262. As the canvass was made almost entirely on the home rule issue, and the result was a virtual home rule debate in the House, there can be no doubt that the result was a popular indorsement of the home rule policy.

In the discussion of the rule question has been discussed, but Mr. Allan, the Gladstonian candidate, was chosen on a speech with the utmost vigor. In a Friday on Saturday night he delivered a speech which was an uncompromising scorn of the Tory programme, when he denied the Ashborn acts as a sham and a farce, described the landlords in Ireland as avaricious and greedy, and expressed his conviction that the House of Lords must be abolished within three years. After all these declarations, Mr. Allan was able to rebuke the Gladstonian majority. Both the Tories and the Liberals were interested by the Liberals to mean that Mr. Gladstone has gained strength greatly since the identification of the Home Rule bill, and

**Hushing Up the Bank Scandal.**  
The persistence of Premier Giolitti in hushing the bank scandal produced a

Chamber of Deputies Thursday. Ex-President Crispien's speech in favor of investigating the trade in votes carried on by the Cabinet, in collusion with the Bank of Rome, was followed by an uproar which even the French Chamber has not equalled. Deputy Cololanni rose as the uproar subsided and began making a speech by asking, "Have the honorable gentlemen in the Ministry no shame?" He got no further, as a howling mob of deputies gathered around him, some shouting defiance and others cheering. Some de-

handed apologies. A dozen cried, "No apologies to thieves." Three deputies pushed their way forward to the ministers and denounced Gftrmaldi, Minister of Finance, and Premier Giolitti as corrupt and as the leaders of a bank of issues. Not until the powerful form of ex-premier Rudini was seen moving forward from the rear of the chamber could even the semblance of order be restored. His attack upon Giolitti was not fully reported outside of Rome until this morning in consequence of the censor's activity. The Premier quailed. The man who wished to be called Gftrmaldi, he said, "will not see the end of three months as a cabinet minister."

The avowal of Crispi that Giolitti had countenanced the use of bank moneys for

buying up deputies since 1880 is regarded as no exaggeration. Giolitti is believed to have notes given in the last general election still outstanding. They were accepted by the Bank of Rome to the amount of 800,000 lire, and the proceeds were spent in getting the support of the men who now support the Government in fighting off the parliamentary investigation, which would bury both them and the Cabinet under the same disgrace. Were it not for these janizaries the present Cabinet could not last a day longer. The postponement of action by the Gov-

buying up deputies since 1880 is regarded as no exaggeration. Giolitti is believed to have notes given in the last general election still outstanding. They were accepted by the Bank of Rome to the amount of 800,000 lire, and the proceeds were spent in getting the support of the men who now support the Government in fighting off the parliamentary investigation, which would bury both them and the Cabinet under the same disgrace. Were it not for these janizaries the present Cabinet could not last a day longer. The postponement of action by the Gov-

ernment for three months was made for the purpose of giving Giolitti and his colleagues time to redeem their notes, cover their tracks and get things generally shipshape, so that a parliamentary committee might do its worst without being able to decide who gave and who took bribes. As both Crispi and Rudini are determined to thwart this conspiracy against justice, the Italian Chamber is likely to be the scene of riotous demonstrations against

the Cabinet in the next two weeks.

**PANAMA CANAL PROFITS.**

Figures in the Report of M. Floret, the Government Accountant.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—M. Floret, Government accountant appointed to examine the accounts of the Panama Canal Company, reports that the total amount received by

contractors of rest and allegen WOPR on and supplies for the canal was \$2,920,966 frames. Of this amount 102,358,441 frames represented labor alleged to have been paid for according to the roll of wages and sums expended on various undertakings. In the absence of vouchers it is impossible to ascertain whether the labor and other operations charged for were actually executed. The American Dredging Company's charges for its operation is, plant etc. amounted to \$3,305,396 frames.

No vouchers or documents are obtainable whereby the profits of the contractor could be estimated.

The company of French engineers declares its expenditures on operations at plant to have been 3,388,810 francs. This account ostensibly shows a loss of 6,142,995 francs. M. Floret points out that this includes allotments and commissions to

the Societe Depots Et Comptes Courant, of which Charles De Lesseps and Henry Cottu were directors. Another contractor received 76,211,902 francs, on which the admitted profits were 20,723,256 francs, Charles De Lesseps and Henry Cottu again sharing in the profits as directors of the Societe Depots. Another firm obtained 50,888,944 francs, of which 11,437,381 was admitted to be purely profit, divided between the firm and the principal financial agent, of the Banque Capal Com-

pany. Still another contractor received 37,627,836 francs, the clear profit on which was 12,513,382 francs. M. Eiffel's charges for operations and plants amounted to 73,653,226 francs, on which the net profit was 33,073,455 francs. M. Floret calculates the total traceable profits of the con-

the total traceable profits of the contractors at 77,747,504 francs. The names of all firms spoken of in the report are to be published with the report of the committee on inquiry of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Pelletan charges the Government with suppressing figures in Florin's report which has been obtained

**A British Steamer Sunk.**  
LONDON, Feb. 25.—The British steamer Cincora, plying between London and the

Mediterranean, was sunk off Dungeness at 2:30 o'clock this morning by a collision with the German bark Lake Ontario. The third engineer and fireman of the Cincora were drowned. The Cincora is a small vessel, 638 tons. Her last port of arrival in the Mediterranean was Valen-

GRARIAN AGITATION.

---

*GREAT PARTY OF THIS CLASS  
RAPIDLY BEING FORMED.*

smarek is its High Priest, and its Ob-  
ject is to Overthrow the Pres-  
ent Imperial Policy.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Emperor William is present at an official dinner given last night by Dr. Von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office and representative of the Chancellor. The Emperor opened the conversation, which was devoted to the absorbing topic in political circles—the formation of a great agrarian party. Chancellor Von Caprivi, the anniversary of whose birth it was, was the only minister who was not present at the banquet.

The Emperor, in offering a toast to the present Chancellor, alluded to his sacrificing his personal feelings to service of the State and his fidelity to his Emperor such terms as inspired the conviction among his hearers that Chancellor Von Capri will only be driven from office when the Emperor shall have been forced to succumb before an overwhelming protest of the imperial policy. The agrarian factions, while affecting loyalty: reverence for the Emperor, practically demands a radical change in the imperial policy.

The strength of the agitation led by the

farmers' League develops daily. Since the Agrarian league formulated its programme every day has seen additions to from kindred interests. The Congress German Agriculturists and the Peas-

The League, with 40,000 members of the 'National and Economic Reform Union' and the Bimetallic Association have successfully announced their full agreement on the subject of the new league. The wire-pullers behind all these movements are the same, but as the stage changes different persons appear on the scene. The plot tends to the denouement and overthrow of Von Caprivi, protection of the agricultural interests and a turn to bimetalism. The leaders of the motion already feel powerful enough to demand that nothing be done without the whole policy of the Government be in their hands. As the Emperor cannot be expected to resist to their demands, the party aims at a dissolution of

Reichstag at the earliest possible day. Formidable in itself, the coalition is further fortified by a union with the Antimilitics.

solve and merge itself into the agrarian  
erests, must consolidate so as to put a  
id and united front to radicalism, so-  
alism and Judaism. The revolution  
und an hundred-fold echo throughout  
the country. The Freisinnige press at  
at treated the movement with pre-  
ded contempt. The agitation is too  
viously potent now to be discussed  
erwise than seriously. An election at  
algenitz, hitherto a stronghold of the  
reisinnige party, giving at the last pre-  
ling election only 150 votes to the anti-

mitic candidate, nearly resulted on Tuesday last in a Freisinnige defeat. Hertwig, an advocate, who was the anti-mitic candidate, received upwards of 10 votes against 5,000 cast for the

...the anti-Semitic candidate. Hertzwig's sole aim was to vote the electors was that he was counsel for Rector Ahlwardt in the recent libel suit brought against the anti-Semite. He owed his victory to the Conservative votes. A ballot is necessary, and this will probably result in the return of the anti-Semitic candidate. In the meantime there has been an enormous decrease in the anti-Semitic vote has dismayed the Liberals, who are regarding their chances as second in the district hopeful districts.

The Emperor is following the movement of the close attention. He directed Herr von Schulerberg, his chief of staff, cabinet, and trusted agents to attend the meetings and to telegraph reports from the various centres of the country. Prince Bismarck is in the closest touch with the agrarian leaders. He has responded to expressions of devotion sent him from a number of meetings with assurance that he is in full sympathy with the agrarian aspiration. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in a series of articles, obviously inspired by Prince Bismarck, incited the leaders of the movement not to abate their attacks upon the

verment, and predicts their eventual triumph.

Rector Ahlwardt was released from the Plötzensee jail yesterday, his sentence having expired. His release was made the occasion of a demonstration by the anti-Semites. Herr Hertwig and Werner, a member of the Reichstag, denounced the Hebrews in the usual violent manner of the anti-Semites. Ahlwardt was heartily cheered upon learning that he was permitted to leave the prison again, and by so doing he could hasten deliverance of the Fatherland from the loathsome plague of Judaism.

Alward took his seat in the Reichstag today. The Centre celebrated the Pope's jubilee with a banquet at the Kaiser's table. Prince Anton von Radt is leaving for Rome. The health of the Pope was praised with fervent enthusiasm. Telegrams from Ballestrer, the Centre envoy, state that the Pope has increased the party's policy in the Reichstag, making Centre support of the Government dependent upon the Government permitting the recall of the Jesuits. The bill has been hanging in committee since November. The Centre party will now give a quicker movement to the proceedings, with a view to a proposed declaration.

recall of the Jesuits' ouster from the Reichstag. Hitherto the Centrists, however, did support it, the Agril movement. If the Government opposes the turn of the Jesuits many members of the party will undoubtedly coalesce with those supporting that movement. In the meanwhile a most friendly feeling towards Catholics prevails in official quarters.

**RANGE OF THERMOMETER.**  
Range of the thermometer at The Times  
last night, February 25, 1891:

A. M., 42; 12 M., 50; 3 P. M., 63; 6 P.  
51; 9 P. M., 46; midnight, 38. Aver-  
e, 49 1-3.

**WEATHER FORECAST.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—For Virginia and North Carolina: Fair and milder Sunday; northwest winds.  
Weather Conditions.—The barometer has fallen on the Middle Atlantic coast and the Rocky Mountain districts; it has

in the Central Valleys and the Lake regions and north of Montana. There is a storm of considerable energy central to the Middle Atlantic coast, and a second disturbance is developing in Eastern Colorado. Light snows continue in the Lake regions, and are reported from

thern New England, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Montana. Clouds are reported from Florida and elsewhere. The weather is generally fair. It is colder in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the Upper Lake regions and Montana. It is slightly warmer on the Atlantic coast.

past, and from Missouri and Iowa westward to Colorado. The rivers are above the danger line (in feet and tenths), and lying at Cairo 4.9; Helena, 2.8; Johnsonville, Tenn., 12.6; Demopolis, Ala., 15.4. The river is above the danger line and line of Nashville, Ind., 24.2.

10